

# The Plight of the 'Forgotten' Whales

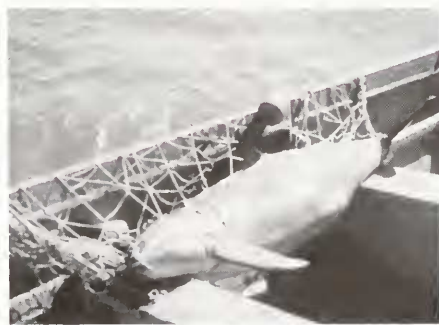
*It's mainly smaller cetaceans that are now in peril*

by Robert L. Brownell, Jr., Katherine Ralls, and William F. Perrin

The "Save the Whales" movement, the most successful wildlife crusade in history, has greatly influenced government policies in a number of countries, including the United States. Thanks in large part to the movement's dedicated members, the fight to save the great whales has been largely won. Yet all but ignored in this victory has been the plight of smaller cetaceans, which continues to worsen.

The pivotal year for the great whales was 1970, when nine of the 12 species were listed as endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA, box, pp. 12-13). At that time they met the ESA's definition of an endangered species (Table 1). They were overexploited by commercial whalers and inadequately protected by laws and regulations. These are now two of the five criteria that must be considered when species are listed or taken off the list under the ESA (Table 2). Although the ESA list still includes all the great whales that were originally on it, the major concerns that prompted their inclusion are no longer relevant.

Some of the great whales have been completely protected by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) for many years. Now all of them are protected under the moratorium on commercial whaling implemented by the IWC in 1986. In that year, 7,200 great whales were killed,\* compared to more than 55,000 in 1966. Fewer than 700 were killed in 1988, all under the research or subsistence provisions of the IWC



*This vaquita drowned in gillnets set to study the fish totoaba in the upper Gulf of California.*

moratorium which expires in 1991.

In marked contrast to the improving prospects for the great whales, the status of many smaller cetaceans has continued to deteriorate over the last two decades. Some species and local populations of dolphins, porpoises, and small whales are in greater danger of extinction than any of the great whales, except possibly the northern right whale, *Eubalaena glacialis*. For example, the population of the baiji, or Chinese River dolphin, *Lipotes vexillifer*, is believed to be down to only about 300 individuals. Each year hundreds of thousands of other small cetaceans are killed incidentally in various fisheries around the world. However, the situation of most of these smaller cetaceans has received relatively little public attention—indeed, they are almost forgotten species—and they receive almost no legal

protection, except for the regulation of the U.S. tuna/dolphin fishery and the kill of Dall's porpoise, *Phocoenoides dalli*, in Japanese salmon gillnets. Only one small cetacean, the vaquita, or Gulf of California harbor porpoise, *Phocoena sinus*, is currently on the U.S. Endangered Species List, and it wasn't even listed until 1985.

But before we look at the small cetaceans in detail, we will briefly review the status of their larger relatives.

## The Condition of the Great Whales

The northern right whales and southern right whales, *Eubalaena australis*, earned their name because they were easy to capture and floated when dead—they were the "right" whales to hunt. They were pursued from early times in the coastal waters of temperate latitudes in both hemispheres until all populations were reduced to extremely low numbers. For about 50 years

\*Most of these whales were taken by Japan, the Soviet Union, and Norway. These countries had lodged formal objections to the moratorium and so were allowed by the rules of the IWC to set their own quotas and continue whaling. Norway and the Soviet Union ceased commercial whaling in 1987, and Japan in 1988.



A female Indus river dolphin. Only 500 of this species survive. (Photo by Earl S. Herald)



Feeding goldfish to a pair of Irrawaddy dolphins in Jakarta. (Photo by Helene Marsh)

now, they have received almost complete protection in most parts of their ranges. Some populations in the southern hemisphere are beginning to increase. We believe there are about 3,000 right whales in these southern hemisphere stocks. However, there is still no evidence of population growth in the northern hemisphere stocks, which may number less than 500. Reduced along with some of the stocks of the bowhead whale, *Balaena mysticetus*, to the lowest levels of any whale populations, it may take decades before these stocks show signs of increase.

Historically, bowheads were found in virtually all Arctic waters. The commercial fishery began during the 17th century and lasted until the early part of this century. Commercial exploitation ended when the value of the bowhead's two main products—baleen and whale oil—was reduced drastically by the development of spring steel and petroleum products. Since the 1920s, the bowhead has been hunted only from about two dozen coastal villages in the United States and the Soviet eastern Arctic, and in the last decade, only by the Alaskan Inuit. The largest remaining stock of this species, about 7,800 whales, ranges throughout the Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort Seas (article pp. 54–62).

The gray whale, *Eschrichtius robustus*, originally roamed the northern hemisphere along the coasts of both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It became extinct in the North Atlantic in the 1700s, possibly because of overexploitation by Basque and American whalers, and was hunted to low numbers on both sides of the North Pacific in the last century. The eastern, or California, population has been protected by the IWC since 1946. A regulated catch of about 180 is taken

each year off the Chukotka Peninsula of the Soviet Union for subsistence use. Since it was protected, the population has increased to more than 20,000 animals, which is thought to be within the range of its prewhaling level.

### Protecting the Humpbacks

Humpback whales, *Megaptera novaeangliae*, are found worldwide. Their coastal migrations made them extremely vulnerable to overexploitation, and they were greatly depleted throughout the world by both land station and pelagic whaling operations. Since 1966, the IWC has protected humpbacks from commercial whaling throughout the world. A subsistence fishery off Greenland ended in 1987. Limited subsistence hunting is allowed in the Caribbean (*Oceanus*, Vol. 30, No. 4, pp. 89–93). The present world population is estimated to be more than 10,000 whales.

The blue and fin whales, *Balaenoptera musculus* and *B. physalus*, were not exploited until the invention of fast steam ships and the grenade harpoon in the second half of the 19th century. Nevertheless, the blue whale was severely depleted in the southern hemisphere to less than 10 percent of its original estimated population. The last blue whales taken in the southern hemisphere were caught in 1967. Although they have been totally protected for more than 20 years by the IWC, there has been no detectable increase in numbers over that period. In the northern hemisphere, however, groups of blue whales are commonly seen in the waters off Sri Lanka, California, and Baja California, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The worldwide population is currently less than 10,000 individuals.

After the decline of the blue whales, the fin whale constituted the major portion of the world's catch of whales. More than 100,000 fin whales were taken during the 1960s alone. As a result, some populations were depleted, especially those in the southern hemisphere. The remaining southern hemisphere fin whales have been protected by the IWC since the early 1970s,

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but catches continued in the North Pacific until 1975, and a small research catch is still allowed under special permit each year by Iceland in its waters (article, pp. 29-36). Last year Iceland caught 68 fin whales. The present worldwide population estimate is imprecise, but is on the order of 150,000 animals.

During the 1960s, following the fin whale's decline, sei whales, *B. borealis*, were heavily exploited in the southern hemisphere. These large catches—22,205 whales landed in 1965 alone—greatly reduced this last species of large whale in the area. Smaller catches of sei whales occurred in the North Pacific and North Atlantic throughout most of the 20th century. The IWC has protected the North Pacific stocks since 1976, and had protected all North Atlantic stocks prior to the 1986 commercial whaling moratorium. A rough worldwide estimate is at least 50,000 whales.

Bryde's whale, *B. edeni*, usually lives in tropical and subtropical waters, but sometimes visits cooler areas. This species has not been of major importance in commercial pelagic whaling, but has been taken in the coastal waters of the western Pacific, and off Brazil, Peru, and South Africa. Catch records are confusing because of the difficulty of distinguishing Bryde's whale from sei whales.

The minke whale, *B. acutorostrata*, is the smallest of the great whales. Although various coastal countries in the northern hemisphere have captured minke whales for much of the last 50 years, commercial exploitation by pelagic whaling operations in the Antarctic did not begin until the early 1970s, and ceased after Japan's 1986/87 season. The southern hemisphere populations are currently estimated to be more than a half million individuals. Japan began some low-level research catches of about 300 whales a year in the Antarctic in 1988. The only minke whales taken in the northern hemisphere during 1988 were 30 for research by Norway, and about 110 off Greenland for subsistence.

Little is known about the pygmy right whale, *Caperea marginata*, that occurs in

temperate waters of the southern hemisphere, since few specimens have ever been examined by scientists and it has never been exploited commercially. Even sightings at sea are rare.

Sperm whales (usually known as *Physeter catodon*, but also referred to as *P. macrocephalus*) are found in all the oceans, from the equator to the polar seas. They have been the subject of two major phases of whaling: "old" whaling, mainly from the mid-18th to mid-19th centuries; and "modern" whaling, particularly between 1946 and 1980. Catches were taken by pelagic and coastal operations. During the latter phase most catches were taken in the North Pacific. In 1966, the world catch was more than 27,000 whales. The fishery concentrated on large males in many areas, and much of the recent concern of scientists has centered on possible effects of this selective removal on reproductive rates. All commercial whaling on this species has now stopped, but subsistence or traditional whaling continues in some areas, such as Indonesia and the Azores. Although some local stocks are still considered depleted by the IWC, other stocks contain tens of thousands of whales.

#### Status of Some Small Cetaceans

While long-term protection of the great whales has allowed populations to begin to recover, or at least stabilize, the situation for many small cetaceans is bleak. Overhunting and destruction of habitats have brought various populations to dangerously low levels, yet only one species is listed as endangered under the ESA.

The vaquita, or Gulf of California harbor porpoise, an endemic species known only from the upper third or so of the Gulf of California, Mexico, was listed in 1985 by the National Marine Fisheries Service, an arm of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). This species was first described in 1958 from specimens that were probably captured incidentally in a gillnet fishery for totoaba, a large fish. The Mexican government closed the totoaba fishery in 1975 because the fish population had declined dramatically. Closure of this fishery

Table 1. Terms to describe the status of cetaceans.

U.S. List of Threatened and Endangered Species	
Endangered:	Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Threatened:	Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) Red List	
Endangered:	In danger of extinction, survival unlikely if causal factors continue operating. Includes taxa whose members have been reduced to a critical level or whose habitats have been so drastically reduced that they are deemed to be in immediate danger of extinction.
Vulnerable:	Taxa believed likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating. Included are taxa of which most or all of the populations are decreasing because of overexploitation, extensive destruction of habitat, or other environmental disturbance; taxa with populations that have been seriously depleted and whose ultimate security has not been assured and taxa with populations that are still abundant but are under threat from severe adverse factors throughout their range.
Insufficiently known:	Taxa that are suspected but not definitely known to belong to any of the above categories, because of lack of information.



*Dall's porpoise, found only in the North Pacific.*



*The baiji, probably the world's most endangered cetacean. (Photo by Clifford H. Pope)*

reduced the incidental mortality of porpoises, but other fishery operations continued to catch some vaquitas. The Mexican government has unfortunately allowed research catches of totoaba since 1985, and recently many vaquitas have been taken incidental to these fishing operations. While little is known about the biology and present population levels of this porpoise, it must be considered endangered.

Several species of river dolphins deserve special attention. Although none are listed by the ESA, two species are listed as "endangered" on the Red List of Threatened Animals published by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), located in Gland, Switzerland.

The baiji is probably the most endangered of all cetaceans. Only a few hundred remain in the Yangtze River and their numbers appear to be decreasing. The baiji no longer occurs in many areas where it was found 70 years ago, when it was first scientifically described. A major cause of mortality is entanglement in bottom longlines equipped with fishhooks every few centimeters. This "rolling hook" fishing gear happens to be laid in regions with the highest

baiji densities. Although China has declared the species a "Protected Animal of the First Order," significant numbers continue to be killed incidentally by such human activities as fisheries, boat traffic, and explosions from construction work. The Chinese have proposed two seminatural reserves for the baiji; the consensus of scientists attending a recent workshop in China on river dolphins was that work should begin on both reserves as quickly as possible.

The Indus river dolphin, *Platanista minor*, is also in danger, with a total world population of about 500 individuals. More than 400 are protected in a reserve, but the remaining animals are divided into four isolated and unprotected populations in the Punjab of Pakistan. Many populations in the Punjab have already disappeared, and surveys indicate that the remaining populations outside the reserve are declining rapidly.

Although not as critically endangered as the Chinese and Indus river dolphins, other species of river dolphins are of concern. Populations of the Ganges river dolphin, *Platanista gangetica*, seem to be declining due to human activities in India, Bangladesh, and Nepal, and rapid development in the Amazon River basin is resulting in the loss of essential habitat for the boto, or Amazon river dolphin, *Inia geoffrensis*, and the tucuxi, *Sotalia fluviatilis*. Incidental gillnet mortality of tens of thousands of franciscanas, *Pontoporia blainvillei*, over the last 40 years off southern Brazil, Uruguay, and northern Argentina may have had a significant impact on this species.

Hector's dolphin, *Cephalorhynchus hectori*, inhabits the coastal waters of New Zealand. The total population may consist of only a few thousand individuals. In recent years, Hector's dolphins have been caught incidentally in gillnet fishing operations. Some scientists believe that the population has been significantly reduced. This species is highly vulnerable because of its relatively small population size, coastal habitat, and continuing incidental mortality that may exceed net recruitment in all or part of the species' range.

There may be tens of millions of spinner dolphins, *Stenella longirostris* and *S. clymene*, throughout the tropical waters of the world, but some local populations are declining. A morphologically distinct population known as the "eastern spinner" has been greatly reduced in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. Incidental catches of this population in the tuna purse-seine fishery have reduced it to about 20 percent of its original size over the last two decades—declining from about 2,000,000 to 400,000. Although the population is protected by the U.S. government under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), U.S. fishermen are allowed to kill 2,750 per year, and many more are killed each year by non-U.S. tuna boats operating in the eastern tropical Pacific.

A hand harpoon fishery for Dall's porpoise in Japanese waters landed between 5,000 and



The boto, a South American river dolphin, is threatened by development of the Amazon basin.

9,000 animals annually during the 1960s and '70s. In recent years this fishery has expanded to meet the increased demand for porpoise meat. The annual catch is now between 10,000 and 13,000 individuals. This catch is 10 percent or more of the total number of Dall's porpoises—about 100,000 individuals—known to migrate through the fishing ground. Tomio Miyashita and Toshio Kasuya of the Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory in Japan are concerned, as are we, that the continuation of the harpoon fishery at such high levels will further deplete Dall's porpoise populations. An unknown but presumably large number of porpoises is also caught incidental to Japanese, Taiwanese, and Korean drift-gillnet fisheries for salmon and squid in the North Pacific.

The number of endangered cetacean populations continues to grow as more data are collected, yet these species have seldom been given adequate recognition or protection. Some additional populations at risk are listed in Table 3.

### A Strategy for Cetacean Conservation

We propose a three-part strategy for cetacean conservation as follows:

#### EVALUATE THE STATUS OF ALL SPECIES

For the last 25 years, conservation biologists have described the status of the world's biota by compiling lists that have included only those species definitely known to be in trouble. Christoph Imboden, Director of the International Council for Bird Preservation in Cambridge,

England, has pointed out that this strategy was a major error, because many people have assumed that any species not included on these lists is in no danger.

This assumption is false. Conservation biologist Jared M. Diamond, of the University of California at Los Angeles, has summarized recent surveys of birds and bats on tropical islands. His summary reveals that many species never included on endangered species lists because of insufficient data are now extinct. Because there are so many other species whose present status is unknown, but that may be endangered, Imboden and Diamond suggest that conservationists should also compile "Green Lists" (in contrast to the IUCN's Red List) that include only those species in no danger of extinction.

For cetaceans, we suggest a Green List of those species and populations known to be secure, a Red List of those known to be threatened or endangered, and a Gray List of those that may be threatened or endangered but whose true status is unknown. Margaret Klinowska (article, pp. 19–20) of Cambridge University is working on a new IUCN Red Data Book for cetaceans. It will evaluate the status of each species, rather than just those the IUCN currently recognizes as endangered, vulnerable, or insufficiently known.

#### REVISE ENDANGERED SPECIES LISTS

The present U.S. Threatened and Endangered Species List under the ESA lacks international scientific and political credibility with respect to cetaceans. It includes some species that are in no danger, and fails to include others that are nearly extinct or severely threatened. Revising this list to reflect the actual status of the world's cetaceans would make it a more valuable conservation tool.

Species of whales with large and increasing populations that are no longer commercially exploited are not endangered according to the present definition of "endangered" under the ESA or any other reasonable definition of the word. Some cetaceans listed as endangered, such as the sperm whale and the California gray whale population, do not even meet the less stringent criterion for "threatened" status.

The present status of the great whales is more accurately reflected by the Red List maintained by the IUCN. It now lists only four of the great whales as endangered in its Red List: the blue, bowhead, northern right, and humpback whales. The IUCN also lists the fin and the southern right whales as "vulnerable," a

Table 2. Criteria for listing a species (or population) as "threatened" or "endangered" under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Only one criterion need apply for a species to be listed in either category.

1. The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of habitat or range.
2. Overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes.
3. Disease or predation.
4. Inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms.
5. Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.



Uruguayan fishermen set gillnets for sharks, but many porpoises and seals become accidentally entangled in the nets. The franciscanas being carried off at right may wind up as pig food or be rendered for oil.

category similar to the threatened category in the U.S. system; it does not list the gray, sperm, or sei whales in either category. However, the IUCN system also has some shortcomings, particularly in failing to recognize and classify threatened populations of species that are not threatened as a whole. Some of these threatened populations are identified in the Cetacean Action Plan recently developed by the Cetacean Specialist Group of the IUCN's Species Survival Commission. This action plan could be used as a starting point for updating the IUCN list.

We believe it is past time to reassess both the Red List and the U.S. Endangered Species List. We recommend that the U.S. government and the nongovernmental conservation organizations recognize the conservation victories that have been achieved for the sperm whale and the California gray whale population by supporting their removal from the ESA List. (The Korean gray whale population, of course, should be listed as endangered.) We also recommend an in-depth review of the present status of the other large whale populations with respect to the listing factors specified under the ESA. Such a review might result in additional species, such as the fin and sei whales, being delisted or downgraded from the endangered to the threatened category.

The delisting of no-longer-threatened species or populations would help focus attention on those great whales whose populations are still at critically low levels, such as the two species of right whales and most bowhead whale populations. Delisted species would still retain adequate legal protection under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, which prohibits all trade in products derived from cetaceans. In addition, all cetacean populations in U.S. waters would still be protected by the MMPA.

Some conservationists oppose delisting any of the great whales. They argue that although these species are no longer threatened by the factors that led to their original listing, present human activities may threaten them in the future.

They fear that someday the IWC may allow the resumption of commercial whaling on some species or stocks and that the oil and gas exploration now under way at many locations along the world's continental shelves could seriously harm whales that use these coastal areas. However, these possible threats are not sufficient to justify listing a species according to the factors that must be considered under the ESA. If they were, the majority of the world's animals would have to be included on the list—vast numbers of species are potentially threatened by the explosive growth of human populations, current rates of habitat destruction, and other harmful activities.

In addition to delisting nonendangered species, it is imperative to list truly endangered species. Among the small cetaceans, highest priority should be given to the baiji. A petition to add this species is already under review by NOAA Fisheries. Another species being reviewed by NOAA Fisheries, the Indus river dolphin, also deserves listing, as does the "eastern spinner" dolphin population. Listing these small cetaceans could provide the stimulus for the U.S. government to enter into bilateral agreements, under the ESA and the MMPA, for research and conservation in waters outside U.S. jurisdiction. Amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act in 1983 and 1986 require the U.S. government to support financially the conservation of endangered species and their habitats through the Agency for International Development.

Many other species and/or populations of small cetaceans may be in trouble, but insufficient data are available to support a petition to list them. The species that the IUCN includes in its "insufficiently known" category are the franciscana, the Irrawaddy dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris*), the beluga (*Delphinapterus leucas*), the narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*), the harbor porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*), the black dolphin (*Cephalorhynchus eutropia*), Commerson's dolphin (*C. commersonii*), Heaviside's dolphin (*C. heavisidii*), and Hector's

dolphin. These animals should be studied and listed if sufficient data become available. As more small cetaceans are listed, their true status will be better understood by both government managers and nongovernmental conservation organizations.

#### REFOCUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS

Because many people are unaware of the true status of various cetacean species and populations present conservation efforts are not focused on the species most in need of help. Those people who are more informed about the actual status of cetaceans should strive to inform and educate government agencies, nongovernmental conservation organizations, and the general public. Once people are aware of the true threats, they can work together to initiate international research projects on the population trends and habitat needs of each species. The Cetacean Action Plan, for instance, lists specific needs for various species and populations.

#### Increased Credibility

Although many people throughout the world support the conservation of whales, dolphins, and porpoises, the energy and funds available for this purpose are in short supply relative to need. Adoption of the three-part strategy we have presented should lead to better use of these limited resources by enhancing the credibility of the available data and lists, and the corresponding recommendations for the conservation of cetaceans. This strategy will also help to concentrate efforts where they are most needed. □



*Commerson's dolphin, found only in the waters off the southern part of South America.*

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Table 3. Populations at risk (within species not threatened as a whole), based on the recent IUCN action plan for cetaceans.

Species	Location of Population(s)
Dall's porpoise, <i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>	Northern Japanese waters
Burmeister's porpoise, <i>Phocoena spinipinnis</i>	Peruvian waters
Dusky dolphin, <i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	Peruvian waters
Peale's dolphin, <i>Lagenorhynchus australis</i>	Chilean and Argentine waters
Finless porpoise, <i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>	Yangtze River and Chinese coasts
Atlantic humpbacked dolphin, <i>Sousa teuszii</i>	West African coasts
Bottlenose dolphin, <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Black Sea
Common dolphin, <i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Black Sea
Spinner dolphin, <i>Stenella longirostris</i>	Sri Lankan coasts, Indian Ocean, and eastern tropical Pacific
Risso's dolphin, <i>Grampus griseus</i>	Sri Lankan coasts, Indian Ocean
Pantropical spotted dolphin, <i>Stenella spp.</i>	Sri Lankan coasts, Indian Ocean
Striped dolphin, <i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Sri Lankan coasts, Indian Ocean
Long-finned pilot whale, <i>Globicephala melas</i>	Waters around the Faroe Islands
Indio-Pacific humpbacked dolphin, <i>Sousa chinensis</i>	All populations
Short-finned pilot whale, <i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	Northern Japanese waters
Baird's beaked whale, <i>Berardius bairdii</i>	Northern Japanese waters

# Know Your Whales: Their Names



BLUE



FIN



SEI



BOWHEAD



SPERM



NORTHERN RIGHT



SOUTHERN RIGHT



HUMPBACK

Common Name Scientific Name

Derivation

All derivations from Latin, except those marked (Gk) = Greek, and (ME) = Middle English.

Blue	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	<i>balaena</i> = whale, <i>pteron</i> = wing or fin, <i>mus</i> = mouse <sup>a</sup>
Fin	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	<i>physalos</i> (Gk) = rorqual whale
Sei	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	<i>boreal</i> = northern
Bowhead	<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>	<i>mystakous</i> = moustache, <i>cetus</i> = whale
Sperm	<i>Physeter catodon</i> , or <i>P. macrocephalus</i>	<i>physeter</i> (Gk) = blower, <i>kata</i> (Gk) = inferior, <i>odontos</i> (Gk) = tooth, <i>makros</i> (Gk) = long, <i>kephale</i> (Gk) = head
Northern right	<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	<i>eu</i> = right or true, <i>glacialis</i> = icy or frozen
Southern right	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	<i>australis</i> = southern
Humpback	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	<i>megas</i> = large, <i>novus</i> = new, <i>angliae</i> (ME) = English
Gray	<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	<i>Eschricht</i> = a 19th-century zoologist, <i>robustus</i> = oaken or strong
Bryde's	<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	<i>Eden</i> = a 19th-century British Commander
Minke	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	<i>acutus</i> = sharp or pointed, <i>rostrum</i> = beak or snout
Killer	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	<i>orcynus</i> = a kind of tuna, <i>orca</i> = a kind of whale
Pygmy right	<i>Caperea marginata</i>	<i>caperea</i> = to wrinkle, <i>marginata</i> = to enclose with a border
Narwhal	<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	<i>monos</i> = one or single, <i>oden</i> = tooth, <i>keros</i> (Gk) = horn
Beluga	<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	<i>delphinus</i> (Gk) = dolphin, <i>a-</i> = without, <i>pteron</i> = fin, <i>leukos</i> (Gk) = white

<sup>a</sup>Probably named in jest. *Musculus* is actually the diminutive form of mouse.

<sup>b</sup>Including a well-established estimate of 7,000 in the northern hemisphere.

<sup>c</sup>Estimate is well established.

Illustrations by E. Paul Oberlander



# Population Estimates, and Status

Population Estimate		Status Listing	
Pre-exploitation	Present	United States Government	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
All estimates are from the International Whaling Commission, and except those noted, are highly speculative.			
228,000	14,000	Endangered	Endangered
548,000	120,000	Endangered	Vulnerable
256,000	54,000	Endangered	Not listed
30,000	7,800	Endangered	Endangered
2,400,000	1,950,000	Endangered	Not listed
No estimate	1,000	Endangered	Endangered
100,000	3,000	Endangered	Vulnerable
115,000	10,000 <sup>b</sup>	Endangered	Endangered
More than 20,000	21,000 <sup>c</sup>	Endangered	Not listed
100,000	90,000	Not listed	Not listed
140,000	725,000 <sup>d</sup>	Not listed	Not listed
No estimate	No estimate	Not listed	Not listed
No estimate	No estimate	Not listed	Not listed
No estimate	35,000	Not listed	Insufficiently known
No estimate	50,000	Not listed	Insufficiently known



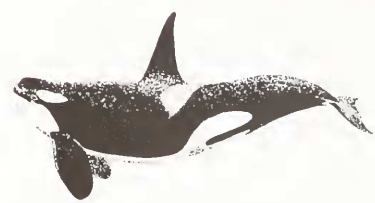
GRAY



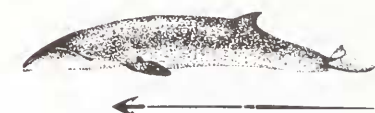
BRYDE'S



MINKE



KILLER



PYGMY RIGHT



NARWHAL



BELUGA

The harpoon in each drawing represents five meters.

<sup>a</sup>Including well-established estimate of 600,000 in southern hemisphere.

